



PATENT
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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicants:	Hsu, et al.)	Examiner:	Gina C. Yu
)		
Appl. No.:	09/718,071)	Art Unit/T.C.:	1617
)		
Filed:	November 21, 2000)	Customer No.:	04-1403
)		
Title:	Water-Soluble Lotions for)	Confirmation No.:	1979
	Paper Products)		
)	Customer ID No.:	22827

Commissioner for Patents
PO Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

BRIEF ON APPEAL

Dear Sir:

Appellants submit the following Brief on Appeal in accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 41.37.

I. Real Party in Interest

The real party in interest in this Appeal is the assignee of record, Kimberly Clark Worldwide, Inc.

II. Related Appeals and Interferences

The Appellants and their legal representatives know of no other appeal, interference, or other preceding that would directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending Appeal.

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III. Status of the Claims

Claims 1-4, 7-17, 19-22, 24-27, 29, and 44-45 remain in pending in this application, including independent claims 1 and 22. All of the pending claims stand rejected in the Final Office Action of April 12, 2005.

Appellants appeal the rejection of all of the pending claims.

IV. Status of Amendments

To the Appellant's knowledge, all amendments have been entered into the record in the present application.

V. Summary of the Claimed Subject Matter

In general, the present invention is directed to a paper product that can dry and condition the skin of a user. In particular, the present invention is directed to a paper product that contains a lotion useful for treating a person's skin. It has been discovered that the particular selection and amounts of ingredients utilized in the lotion of the present invention can provide a synergistic effect when applied to a paper product. Moreover, it has also been discovered that the lotion of the present invention can be applied at relatively low add-on levels to a paper product such that the resulting paper product such that the resulting paper product can remain absorbent. As a result, the paper product of the present invention can dry a person's skin after washing, while simultaneously imparting certain benefits to the skin, such as inhibiting microbial growth, skin disease, skin dryness, etc. See e.g. Page 3, lines 11-25.

Independent claim 1, for instance, is directed to an absorbent paper product for drying and conditioning the skin of a user, wherein the paper product is in the form of a towel, wipe, or napkin. The paper product comprises a paper web and a water-soluble lotion composition applied to the paper web such that the add-on level of the lotion composition is between about 1% to about 10% by weight of the paper product. The lotion composition of claim 1 comprises: (1) water in an amount between about 10% to about 90% by weight of the lotion composition; (2) a water-soluble skin conditioning component, which includes glycerin in an amount between about 2% to about 15% by weight of the lotion composition; and (3) a viscosity-increasing component in an amount between about 2% to about 10% by weight of the lotion composition, wherein the viscosity-increasing component includes at least one alkoxyated alcohol surfactant.

In another embodiment, independent claim 22 is directed to an absorbent paper towel for drying and conditioning the skin of a user. The towel has a basis weight from about 10 to about 45 lbs. per ream. The towel comprises a paper web and a water-soluble lotion composition applied to the paper web. The lotion composition is applied to the paper web such that the add-on level of the lotion is between about 1% to about 10% by weight of the paper towel. The water-soluble lotion composition comprises water, a water-soluble skin conditioning component, and a viscosity increasing component. The water is present in an amount between about 10% to about 30% by weight of the lotion composition. The water-soluble skin conditioning component is present in an amount between about 10% to about 40% by weight of the lotion composition. The water-soluble skin conditioning component includes glycerin in an amount between about 2% to about 15% by weight of the lotion composition. The

viscosity increasing component is present in an amount between about 2% to about 5% by weight of the lotion composition. The viscosity increasing component includes at least one alkoxylated alcohol surfactant.

VI. Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

In the Final Office Action, all the pending claims, including independent claims 1 and 22, were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over WO 98/03147 to Hammonds, et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,728,389 to Sebillotte-Arnaud and U.S. Patent No. 4,944,938 to Potini. The rejection of all of the pending claims, including independent claims 1 and 22, is hereby appealed.

However, in the text of the rejection, the Office Action apparently treats Sebillotte-Arnaud and Potini as interchangeable references in the combination with Hammonds, et al. As such, Applicants treat the rejection as actually being two separate rejections, (1) Hammonds, et al. in combination with Sebillotte-Arnaud and (2) Hammonds, et al. in combination with Potini.

VII. Argument

Hammonds, et al. is directed to fibrous sheet materials applied with an oat extract solution, and this oat extract solution includes an effective amount of oat extract and a solubilizing agent (which, in some embodiments, may be glycerin). In certain embodiments, the oat extract solution described by Hammonds, et al. comprises from about 0.5 to about 50 weight % of oat extract and from about 10 to about 90 weight % of the solubilizing agent. The fibrous sheet materials of Hammonds, et al. are used in a

wet or partially saturated state for wet wipes or in a dry state for tissues or towels. (See, e.g., page 2, lines 30-34).

A. No motivation or suggestion exists to modify Hammonds, et al. as attempted by the Office Action in rejecting independent claims 1 and 22 under 35 U.S.C. § 103.

As explained by the Federal Circuit, obviousness may only be established by modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention if there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the reference itself or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See e.g., *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 U.S.P.Q.2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988); *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 U.S.P.Q.2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992).

Accordingly, even if all elements of a claim are disclosed in various prior art references, the claimed invention taken as a whole cannot be said to be obvious without some reason given in the prior art why one of ordinary skill would have been prompted to modify the teachings of the references to arrive at the claimed invention. See e.g., *In re Regel*, 188 U.S.P.Q. 132 (C.C.P.A. 1975). Where no reasonable intrinsic or extrinsic justification exists for the proposed modification, a case of prima facie obviousness will not have been established.

The Office Action correctly admits that Hammonds, et al. fails to teach such a viscosity-increasing component that includes at least one alkoxylated alcohol surfactant. In fact, Hammonds, et al. completely fails to teach any sort of viscosity-increasing component that includes at least one alkoxylated alcohol surfactant when describing its oat extract solution that is applied to fibrous sheet materials. Hammonds, et al. merely

teaches that the aqueous liquid containing the oat extract solution absorbed into the wet wipes can also include surfactants. Page 7, lines 16-22.

The surfactant is disclosed as providing improved skin cleansing to the wet wipe. However, Hammonds, et al. fails to disclose a viscosity-increasing component, much less a viscosity increasing component that includes at least one alkoxylated alcohol surfactant.

Nowhere in Hammonds, et al. is there any mention of a desire to increase the viscosity of its oat extract solution to be applied to fibrous sheet materials. Rather, a primary focus of Hammonds, et al. is to include a proper *solubilizing agent* in its oat extract solution so that the oat extract is properly solubilized before the oat extract solution is impregnated into a fibrous sheet material (like a wet wipe) to clean and soothe a user's skin. (See, e.g., page 2, lines 4-26; page 4, lines 9-12; page 5, lines 16-29).

Hammonds, et al. not only fails to provide any motivation or suggestion for modifying the oat extract solution disclosed as suggested by the Office Action, but also fails to recognize the advantages of the presence of a viscosity increasing component. As explained by the present application, increasing the viscosity of the water-soluble lotion (i.e., thickened) allows the lotion to be better retained on the surface of the paper product. Page 8, lines 8-10.

B. Hammonds, et al. actually teaches away from the limitations of independent claims 1 and 22.

The Federal Circuit has several times expressly addressed the issue of how to evaluate an alleged case of prima facie obviousness to determine whether it has been properly made. For instance, "a prima facie case of obviousness can be rebutted if the

applicant can show that the art in any material respect taught away from the claimed invention.” In re Haruna, 249 F.3d 1327,1335 (Fed. Cir. 2001), citing In re Geisler, 116 F.3d 1465, 1469 (Fed. Cir. 1997).

A reference may be said to teach away when a person of ordinary skill, upon reading the reference, would be discouraged from following the path set out in the reference, or would be led in a direction divergent from the path that was taken by the applicant. In re Gurley, 27 F.3d 551, 553 (Fed. Cir. 1994). Furthermore, a “prior art reference must be considered in its entirety, ie., as a whole, including portions that would lead away from the claimed invention.” M.P.E.P. 8th Ed., Rev. 2, §2141.02, citing W.L. Gore & Associates v Garlock, Inc., 721 F.2d 1540 (Fed. Cir. 1983).

Hammonds, et al.’s teaches the presence of a solubilizing agent in its oat extract solution to effectively solubilize the oat extract solution and to provide a solution which remains stable. Page 5, lines 16-17. As such, Hammonds, et al. expressly teaches that the solubilizing agent thins the solution.

In stark contrast, both independent claims 1 and 22 of the present application require a viscosity increasing component. As stated above, the viscosity increasing component thickens the water-soluble lotion such that it can be better retained on the surface of the paper product. Page 8, lines 8-10. Appellants respectfully submit that one of ordinary skill in the art would not be motivated to incorporate a viscosity increasing component in the solution of Hammonds, et al. To the contrary, one of ordinary skill in the art would realize that the addition of a viscosity increasing component could adversely affect the solution of Hammonds, et al., according to Hammonds, et al.’s own disclosure.

C. Hammonds, et al. and Sebillotte-Arnaud cannot be properly combined to reject independent claims 1 and 22 under U.S.C. § 103.

As discussed above, Hammonds, et al. completely fails to disclose or suggest the use of a viscosity-increasing component, much less the use of an alkoxylated alcohol surfactant. In fact, the Office Action admits that Hammonds, et al. fails to disclose the use of an alkoxylated alcohol surfactant.

In order to somehow compensate for the deficiencies of Hammonds, et al., the Final Office Action combined Hammonds, et al. with Sebillotte-Arnaud to reject independent claims 1 and 22.

1. No motivation or incentive exists to combine the teachings of Sebillotte-Arnaud to the teachings of Hammonds, et al.

Applicants respectfully submit that no motivation, incentive, or suggestion exists to combine Hammonds, et al. with Sebillotte-Arnaud. Sebillotte-Arnaud is directed to a skin cleansing composition containing, in a cosmetically acceptable medium, a structuring agent insoluble in this medium and formed of solid particles, which imparts a deformable solid appearance to the composition in which the medium is contained. (Col. 1, lines 61-66). Sebillotte-Arnaud describes the use of a structuring agent in a skin cleansing composition in order to impart a deformable solid appearance to the skin cleansing composition. (Col. 2, lines 3-9). Sebillotte-Arnaud states that its composition is of dry, deformable solid appearance and resembles marshmallow, such that the product's softness allows the cleansing composition to be used by individuals with sensitive skin. (Col. 2, lines 18-44). The Office Action stated that Sebillotte-Arnaud "teaches that talloweth-60 myristyl glycol is a conventionally used nonionic surfactant in skin cleansing compositions." (Office Action, at 3).

However, nowhere in Sebillotte-Arnaud is there any suggestion that the skin cleansing composition can be applied to or incorporated in a paper product.

Furthermore, no suggestion exists that the skin cleansing composition can be combined with a lotion that is applied to a paper product.

Hammonds, et al. does not indicate that its oat extract solution should be—or even could be—combined with the solid, marshmallow-like skin cleansing composition, or its components, of Sebillotte-Arnaud to arrive at the water-soluble lotion composition that is applied to a paper web according to Appellants' claims. Rather, where Hammonds, et al. states that its wet wipes may include other suitable components like surfactants, such statements are in the context of improving the desired *wiping* properties of Hammonds, et al.'s wet wipes. The solid, marshmallow-like skin cleansing composition of Sebillotte-Arnaud, even though it may contain a surfactant like talloweth-60 myristyl glycol, likely would make the wiping properties of Hammonds, et al.'s wet wipes worse.

The Office Action states that it would be obvious to add talloweth-60 myristyl glycol to the Hammonds, et al. skin cleansing composition as a thickener. "Advisory Action, Page 2, lines 11-13." However, as discussed above, Hammonds, et al. actually teaches away from the use of a thickening agent in the aqueous solution containing the oat extract.

Furthermore, Sebillotte-Arnaud does not disclose that its composition can be applied in any way to a paper web. Sebillotte-Arnaud teaches a skin cleansing composition that contains a structuring agent insoluble in this medium (water) and formed of solid particles, which imparts a deformable solid appearance to the

composition in which the medium is contained. Column 1, lines 61-66. Sebillotte-Arnaud fails to disclose, teach, or even suggest that the deformable solid structure can be utilized in combination with a paper web. As such, Appellants respectfully submit that no motivation, suggestion, or incentive exists to combine the cited references.

2. The rejection improperly picks and chooses components from each reference without considering the references as a whole.

Applicant emphasizes that the teachings of the references must be viewed in their entirety, i.e., as a whole, to sustain a prima facie case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. §103(a). Further, the appropriate test under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) is not whether the differences between the prior art and the claims are obvious, but instead whether the claimed invention as a whole would have been obvious. That is, the differences between a particular claim and the cited references cannot be viewed in a vacuum. In this case, Applicant respectfully submits that, when properly viewed as a whole, there is simply no motivation to combine the references in the manner suggested in an attempt to render obvious the present claims.

The Advisory Action states that “the issue in this case is not whether a skilled artisan would have combined the whole compositions of each of the cited references per se. The rejection is based on the ground that incorporating the specific ingredient that is claimed in the Applicant’s invention would have been obvious in view of the teachings of the references”. Advisory Action, Page 2, line 18 through Page 3, line 1.

However, Appellants respectfully submit that the Office Action improperly picks and chooses just those components needed from the cited prior art references to combine into a § 103 combination. The Office Action fails to consider the remaining teaching of Sebillotte-Arnaud. Specifically, one of ordinary skill in the art would not be

motivated to use a specific ingredient, utilized as a thickener in a skin cleansing composition to give it a deformable solid appearance, in the oat extract solution to be applied to a paper web as in Hammonds, et al.

Appellants respectfully submit that when viewed in its entirety, the teachings of Hammonds, et al. and Sebillotte-Arnaud cannot be properly combined to support a § 103 rejection.

D. No motivation exists to combine the teachings of Potini with the teachings of Hammonds, et al.

Potini is directed to an antiperspirant/deodorant gel that includes aluminum chlorohydrate, water, an isostearyl benzoate emollient, volatile siloxanes, cetyl ether emollient, and one or more glycol solubilizers. The antiperspirant/deodorant gel of Potini is free of monohydric alcohols, is very low in water content, and is quick drying. (Col. 1, lines 46-63). The Office Action stated that Potini “teaches that talloweth-60 myristyl glycol is a conventional water-soluble thickener well known in cosmetic art.” (Office Action, at 3). Potini fails to disclose or suggest that the gel can be applied to a paper product or combined with a lotion to be applied to a paper product.

Applicants respectfully submit that no motivation or suggestion would have existed at the time the present invention was made to combine the teachings of Hammonds, et al. with the teachings of Potini and arrive at the absorbent paper product to which a water-soluble lotion composition is applied according to Applicants’ claims 1 and 22. Specifically, Hammonds, et al. focuses on providing fibrous sheet materials like wet wipes that are impregnated with an aqueous solution of oat extract.

Like Sebillotte-Arnaud, nowhere in Hammonds, et al. is there any indication that its oat extract solution should be—or even could be—combined with the

antiperspirant/deodorant gel of Potini to arrive at the water-soluble lotion composition that is applied to a paper web according to Applicants' claims. Again, where Hammonds, et al. allows for its wet wipes to include other ingredients like surfactants, this is to improve the *wiping* properties of Hammonds, et al.—properties that will not be improved by adding an antiperspirant/deodorant gel meant for the underarm of a user.

Potini discloses that unlike other gels their antiperspirant/deodorant gel is very low in water content. Column 1, lines 46-55. Potini also discloses the use of a water soluble thickener such as the compound talloweth-60 myristyl glycol in their antiperspirant/deodorant gel. Column 2, lines 60-64. However, Potini fails to teach or suggest the use of any of its ingredients in its gel in conjunction with a paper product.

Like the combination of Sebillotte-Arnaud, Appellants respectfully submit that the Office Action improperly picks and chooses just those components needed from the cited prior art references to combine into a § 103 combination. The Office Action fails to consider the remaining teaching of Potini. Specifically, one of ordinary skill in the art would not be motivated to use a specific ingredient, utilized as a thickener in a antiperspirant/deodorant gel having low water content, in the oat extract solution to be applied to a paper web as in Hammonds, et al.

E. Any motivation to combine either secondary reference with the teachings of Hammonds, et al. improperly stems from the pending application.

Applicants respectfully note that the differences between a particular claim and the cited references cannot be viewed in a vacuum. Instead, the teachings of the references must be viewed *in their entirety* to sustain a *prima facie* case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103. Viewing the teachings of Hammonds, et al., Sebillotte-Arnaud,

and Potini as a whole, it is clear that there would have been no motivation to combine Hammonds, et al.'s oat extract solution-impregnated fibrous sheet materials (like wet wipes) with any aspect(s) of Sebillotte-Arnaud's marshmallow-like solid cleansing composition and/or Potini's quick-drying antiperspirant/deodorant gel and arrive at Applicants' claims 1 and 22, which are directed to absorbent paper products wherein a paper web is applied with a water-soluble lotion composition at an add-on level of between about 1% to about 10% by weight of the paper product. It is improper to simply pick and choose (or dismantle) just those components needed from a reference to combine in a § 103 combination.

As discussed above, the incorporation of a thickening agent, such as those disclosed in Sebillotte-Arnaud or Potini, could adversely affect the soluble oat extract solution of Hammonds, et al. In fact, Hammonds, et al. expressly teaches away from the use of such thickeners when requiring the use of solubilizing agents.

In essence, it appears that the Office Action's combination of Hammonds, et al. with Sebillotte-Arnaud and/or Potini improperly stems from the teachings of Appellants' present invention. Specifically, Appellants respectfully submit that by focusing on the mere mention of an alkoxylated alcohol surfactant (like talloweth-60-myristyl glycol) in the Sebillotte-Arnaud and Potini references, the Office Action uses Applicants' disclosure as a blueprint to reconstruct the claimed invention out of isolated teachings in the prior art, which is clearly improper under Section 103. A determination of obviousness cannot be based on the hindsight combination of components selectively culled from the prior art to fit the parameters of the patented invention. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that the absorbent paper product and absorbent paper

towel of independent claims 1 and 22 patentably defines over the proposed combination of Hammonds, et al. with Sebillotte-Arnaud and/or Potini.

F. Even if the references are combined, absent any motivation to do so, the combination fails to teach or suggest all of the limitations of independent claims 1 and 22.

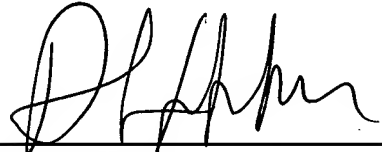
Even if the references are combined, absent any motivation to do so nowhere does such a combination teach or suggest a water soluble lotion composition applied to a paper web. Hammonds, et al. discloses the use of an oat extract solution, a preservative, and water. The Office Action attempts to use this composition as disclosing the lotion composition of independent claims 1 and 22. However, the teachings of Hammonds, et al. compare their oat extract solution with lotions, suggesting the two are not the same. See, e.g., Page 3 lines 22-24. Hammonds, et al. teaches that “the use of wet wipes as a means of transferring oat extract to the skin is particularly effective means compared to using a lotion or other type of cosmetic application”. Page 6, lines 15-17.

As such, Applicants respectfully submit that one of ordinary skill in the art would not be motivated to modify the oat extract solution of Hammonds, et al. into a lotion composition as required by independent claims 1 and 22.

G. Conclusion

In conclusion, Appellants respectfully submit that the presently pending claims, including claims 1 and 22 are patentable over any of the cited references, either alone or in any combination. As such, favorable action and allowance of the pending claims is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,
DORITY & MANNING, P.A.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Alan Marshall', written over a horizontal line.

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Date: January 11, 2006

VIII. Claims Appendix

1. An absorbent paper product for drying and conditioning the skin of a user, wherein the paper product is in the form of a towel, wipe, or napkin, said paper product comprising:

a paper web; and

a water-soluble lotion composition applied to said paper web such that the add-on level of said lotion composition is between about 1% to about 10% by weight of said paper product, said lotion composition comprising:

i) water in an amount between about 10% to about 90% by weight of said lotion composition;

ii) a water-soluble skin conditioning component, said water-soluble skin conditioning component including glycerin in an amount between about 2% to about 15% by weight of said lotion composition; and

iii) a viscosity-increasing component in an amount between about 2% to about 10% by weight of said lotion composition, said viscosity-increasing component including at least one alkoxylated alcohol surfactant.

2. A paper product as defined in claim 1, wherein said water comprises between about 10% to about 30% by weight of said lotion composition.

3. A paper product as defined in claim 1, wherein said water-soluble skin-conditioning component comprises between about 10% to about 40% by weight of said lotion composition.

4. A paper product as defined in claim 1, wherein said water-soluble skin-conditioning component further includes propylene glycol, sorbitol, or combinations thereof.

7. A paper product as defined in claim 1, wherein said water-soluble skin-conditioning component further includes sorbitol.

8. A paper product as defined in claim 7, wherein said sorbitol comprises between about 5% to about 20% by weight of said lotion composition.

9. A paper product as defined in claim 1, wherein said water-soluble skin-conditioning component further includes propylene glycol.

10. A paper product as defined in claim 9, wherein said propylene glycol comprises between about 5% to about 20% by weight of said lotion composition.

11. A paper product as defined in claim 1, wherein said viscosity-increasing component comprises between about 2% to about 5% by weight of said lotion composition.

12. A paper product as defined in claim 1, wherein said surfactant of said viscosity-increasing component includes PEG-80 glyceryl cocoate, behentrimonium methosulfate and cetearyl alcohol, PEG-2000, sodium stearoyl lactylate, PEG-75 lanolin, talloweth-60-myristyl glycol, or combinations thereof.

13. A paper product as defined in claim 1, further comprising a surfactant that inhibits the lotion composition from separating into more than one liquid phase, said surfactant comprising between about 20% to about 40% by weight of said lotion composition.

14. A paper product as defined in claim 1, wherein said lotion composition further comprises an antimicrobial agent.

15. A paper product as defined in claim 14, wherein said antimicrobial agent is present in an amount between about 0.01% to about 5% by weight of said lotion composition.

16. A paper product as defined in claim 1, wherein said lotion composition further comprises a preservative.

17. A paper product as defined in claim 16, wherein said preservative comprises between about 0.1% to about 2% by weight of said lotion composition.

19. A paper product as defined in claim 1, wherein said add-on level of said lotion is between about 1% to about 5% by weight of said paper product.

20. A paper product as defined in claim 1, wherein said paper product has a basis weight between about 1 to about 50 pounds per ream.

21. A paper product as defined in claim 1, wherein said paper product is a towel having a basis weight between about 10 to about 45 pounds per ream.

22. An absorbent paper towel for drying and conditioning the skin of a user, said towel having a basis weight from about 10 to about 45 pounds per ream, said towel comprising:

a paper web; and

a water-soluble lotion composition applied to said paper web such that the add-on level of said lotion is between about 1% to about 10% by weight of said paper towel, said water-soluble lotion composition comprising:

i) water in an amount between about 10% to about 30% by weight of said lotion composition;

ii) a water-soluble skin-conditioning component in an amount between about 10% to about 40% by weight of said lotion composition, wherein said water-soluble skin-conditioning component includes glycerin in an amount between about 2% to about 15% by weight of said lotion composition; and

iii) a viscosity-increasing component in an amount between about 2% to about 5% by weight of said lotion composition, said viscosity-increasing component including at least one alkoxylated alcohol surfactant.

24. A paper towel as defined in claim 22, wherein said water-soluble skin-conditioning component further includes sorbitol in an amount between about 5% to about 20% by weight of said lotion composition.

25. A paper towel as defined in claim 22, wherein said water-soluble skin-conditioning component further includes propylene glycol in an amount between about 5% to about 20% by weight of said lotion composition.

26. A paper towel as defined in claim 22, wherein said lotion composition further comprises an antimicrobial agent.

27. A paper towel as defined in claim 22, wherein said lotion composition further comprises a preservative.

29. A paper towel as defined in claim 22, wherein said add-on level of said lotion is between about 1% to about 5% by weight of said paper product.

44. A paper product as defined in claim 1, wherein said surfactant of said viscosity-increasing component includes talloweth-60-myristyl glycol.

45. A paper towel as defined in claim 22, wherein said surfactant of said viscosity-increasing component includes talloweth-60-myristyl glycol.

IX. Evidence Appendix

None

X. Related Proceedings Appendix

None